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BELGIAN CP HEAD CONDEMNS NATO MISSILE PLANS

LD021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 81 p 5

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Condemnation of NATO Plans"]

[Text] Brussels, 19 May--Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party [PCB], has spoken in Parliament here sharply condemning U.S. attempts to foist medium-range weapons on the West European countries. He noted that the United States is counting on making Europe an area for "limited nuclear war."

The PCB chairman was sharply critical of the concessions made by representatives of the Belgian Government to the U.S. and NATO militarists in the course of the bloc's spring session. He pointed to the particular danger of the pledges to strive to ensure a 3 percent increase in the military budget, Belgium's participation in the program to set up in Europe a new airborne espionage system utilizing AWACS aircraft and the pledges to announce before the end of 1982 the acceptance of the plan to deploy American cruise missiles in the country.

The growth of the antimilitarist feeling in Belgium has also found expression in the results of a discussion by the leadership of the Socialist Party (Flemish), which belongs to the government coalition, on the decisions of the NATO Military Planning Committee which met in Brussels on 12-13 May. The party bureau condemned the pledge by the defense minister to fulfill the NATO directives on an annual increase in its military appropriations of 3 percent in real terms.

Even sharper criticism was directed at the NATO Military Planning Committee "recommendations" contained in the documents of the Brussels session, which open the way for the West Europeans to participate in the adventures of the American Rapid Deployment Force beyond the confines of the North Atlantic bloc's zone. The Socialist Party bureau noted that Minister of National Defense Frank Swaelen's support for these dangerous plans also violates the government agreement, which stipulates that the Belgian Government cannot assume any such commitments.

CORRECTION TO TROFIMENKO ARTICLE ON U.S. AIMS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Washington Seeking To Break Strategic Equilibrium" by Prof G. Trofimenko in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 May, which was published on page AA 5 of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

On page AA 6, the following line should be added between paragraphs six and seven: "--To take and keep the position of 'escalatory domination';

USSR, ALLIES CONDEMN ACTS AT DULLES, MIAMI

LD022008 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS--In connection with the provocations in Dulles Airport by special services of the United States against an Aeroflot plane and the unlawful actions against a Cubana plane in the Miami airport which threatened the safety of flights, representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia expressed concern and resolutely condemned such actions because they create a threat to the safety of flights by civilian aircraft. This is said in a report published in Moscow on a regular meeting of the CMEA standing commission on cooperation in the field of civil aviation that was held in Berlin.

CEMA COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURE MEETS IN HUNGARY

LD220955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Integration Broadens"]

[Text] Budapest, 15 May--A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture was held in Balatonaliga 11-15 May. Taking part in its work were delegations from the CEMA member countries and the SFRY. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attended as observers.

The session marked the 25th anniversary of cooperation within the framework of the permanent commission. It was stressed that in the course of the last quarter of a century the commission's work has done much to help the socioeconomic transformations achieved in the CEMA member countries' agriculture.

An important part of the development of this work is the implementation of the provisions of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation among the CEMA member countries and developing their socialist economic integration and the long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry aimed at further intensifying agricultural production. It was noted that the CEMA member-countries have scored notable successes in increasing gross grain harvests and in developing livestock production.

The delegation leaders exchanged views on the question of developing the agroindustrial complex in the CEMA member-countries in the light of the decisions of the congresses of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties and shared their observations on possible avenues for expanding and deepening cooperation in order to ensure the food programs' successful implementation.

A. PETROV WRITES ON INVENTED BREZHNEV QUOTE

LD022334 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA carries an item by Aleksey Petrov. The item says when NATO's Military Planning Committee recently met in Brussels, participants were given a report that was headlined: Growing Military Threat From the Warsaw Treaty. The report had been prepared by the American delegation. The fact as such would not have deserved special attention. Whenever Washington wants to impose decisions on America's partners in NATO, it resorts to crude deception and arm twisting. It builds up fear and it plays fast and loose with figures and calculations to exert pressure on its European allies.

But this time the American delegation, with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the head, beat all records. Representatives of the new American administration came up in Brussels with a fraud. The American delegation offered an invented quote allegedly made by General Secretary of the Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev in a speech in Prague in 1978. That quote was included in the report of NATO's Military Planning Committee. General Secretary Brezhnev was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union pursued the policy of easing tension to impose its will wherever it is necessary. Understandably, it is clear to any sober-minded man that the Soviet leader has never said and never could have said this. The slander, vile as it is, does not need any refutation. Nevertheless, it is eloquent proof that the NATO leaders build policies on a rotten, downright false and ill-conceived foundation and that they are ready for any fraud to mislead the public opinion and carry out adventurist and aggressive plans.

It is time to understand, said Leonid Brezhnev in the Prague citadel on 31 May, 1978, that the arms race will benefit nobody. It is essential to do away with the race, he said, and to move towards disarmament. But in all appearance NATO's so-called code of behavior, that was formulated in Washington, is premised on specific morals: it lacks basic decency, yet it carries fabrications and fraud. A dishonest goal presupposes indiscriminate use of means, but the goal the NATO leaders have set themselves is obvious--undermining the process of easing tension, whipping up the arms race and spoiling the international situation.

REAGAN USMA SPEECH IMBUED WITH 'BELLICOSITY'

LD021543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Maintaining an Atmosphere of Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] Washington, 27 May--U.S. President R. Reagan has addressed the commencement ceremony at the U.S. Military Academy [USMA] at West Point (New York) which is one of the main suppliers of officer cadres for the Pentagon. It was evidently for that reason that the speech delivered by the head of the U.S. administration was imbued with an emphatically bellicose spirit.

The President based his arguments on the idea that the U.S. Armed Forces are allegedly "the guardians of American freedom" and "the defenders of its heritage." Moreover, he tried to present them as the "sentries of peace," giving to understand that U.S. interests could justify any action of theirs.

Reagan reproached the Carter administration for allegedly paying too much attention to "social experiments." He put down to the incumbent administration's credit reduction of budget appropriations for social needs with a simultaneous sharp increase in the military budget which, as is well known, is to be brought up to the astronomical figure of $226.3 billion in fiscal 1982.

The President militated for the hiking of military preparations and the buildup of U.S. military potential come what may, regardless. He attacked those who advocate agreements limiting the arms race. According to Reagan the United States should not "forsake weaponry for treaties and agreements" which he compared with "a sheet of paper."

This view of international law and U.S. commitments under the treaties it has concluded naturally cannot fail to put one on one's guard, considering, in particular, the statements by other representatives of the U.S. administration, including C. Weinberger who has publicly declared that some of the treaties signed by U.S. representatives have no force for him.

Reagan's address contained gross and unfounded attacks against the Soviet Union and its domestic and foreign policy. To all appearances, the U.S. leaders have set themselves the goal of maintaining an atmosphere of militarist hysteria in their own country and stocking tension in the world.

TRUD CRITICIZES LANE KIRKLAND SPEECH ON POLAND

LD030710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0503 GMT 3 Jun 81

["Kirkland Is Stirring Up Trouble"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (TASS)--TRUD severely criticized the instigatory speech made by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, directed at Poland, which he burst out with at a New York dinner on the occasion of the presentation of so-called "freedom prizes" to himself and his wife.

"Kirkland's main hobby-horse of late," writes TRUD's Washington correspondent, "is the subject of 'freedom of association,' fixed at the 87th ILO convention. Kirkland became an ardent champion of this ILO document ever since the antisocialist elements acting around and within the leadership of the Solidarity trade union came into operation in Poland.

"It goes without saying that Kirkland did not touch upon those aspects of the above-mentioned ILO convention which provide for the right of every sovereign state to ban strikes in conditions of economic crisis or those directed at undermining the political system in the country. As everyone knows, the history of the trade union movement in the United States is particularly rich in examples of such bans. Isn't this why he is not riding his hobby-horse of 'freedom of association' through his country....but driving it far ahead outside America?"

"Acknowledging that the setting up of an 'assistance fund' for Solidarity, which exceeds $250,000, is interference in Poland's internal affairs, he nevertheless stressed that this assistance 'was a relatively overage sum.' What can one expect from a man who rubs shoulders with billionaires and for whom the sum mentioned is merely two annual salaries--perhaps this is really a trifling amount.

"However, for the Polish working people," the correspondent points our, "those huge losses which have arisen over recent months in Poland's national economy as a result of strikes instigated with the help of donations from the 'assistance funds' of the AFL-CIO and other patrons of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, this is no 'trifling matter.' For it was with these funds that strike propaganda was organized, with 'posters' and 'leaflets.' Kirkland also failed to mention this. At the same time he said that the interference would continue."

ARBATOV TRIBUTE TO U.S. DIPLOMAT YOST REPORTED

LD021446 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun TASS--The July issue of the USA: ECONOMY, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY, [SSHA: EKONOMICA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] magazine will carry the following article by Academician Georgiy Arbatov dedicated to the memory of American diplomat Charles Yost.

The sad news of the death of the distinguished American diplomat and scholar in the field of international relations, the article says, evokes thoughts of him, of the cause he dedicated his life to, and of the country whose interests he served, giving all his talent and strength.

As I see it, the thing the United States most sorely needs today is not oil or manganese or nickel, least of all arms--but political wisdom. I am talking of wisdom which emerges as a rare alloy of statesmanship, experience, a capacity to feel the constant heartbeat of history--finally, the ability to hear, see and understand, if only to some extent, not just oneself, but the other side, too. Political wisdom, yes--and political courage, which alone keeps one from yielding to the temptations of rhetorical excesses and of rattling by excessive arms, and which gives one strength to buck the tide, when necessary, to resist the political vogue, or--if need be to do what the little boy in a Hans Anderson tale did, be the only one brave enough to say that the king is naked.

I would like to comment briefly on the ideas he defended, Academician Arbatov points out. On a whole lot of issues he was certainly not like-minded with, but philosophically opposed to me and my Soviet colleagues, and he was an able and often a tough polemicist. At the same time, Charles Yost in a sense personified the very idea of peaceful coexistence. Not even the most principled philosophical differences could make him forget that despite those differences we would have to live on one planet.

Ambassador Yost--and this I know by quite a few polemical encounters as well as by many personal conversations--was an all-American patriot. And it was precisely his love of America that made that far-sighted man a staunch opponent of war, a supporter of detente and improved relations with the USSR, a proponent of curbing the arms race and of peaceful settlement of conflicts in the Mideast and other regions.

It is all the more distressing to learn of Ambassador Yost's decease and of the departure of several other American statesmen from the political scene. America is living through a weird time, when Eugene Rostow, General Rowny and Scott Thompson are put in charge of arms control while Ernest Lefever is to supervise U.S. acrivities in the field of human rights. One can't help recall Orwell's Ministry of Peace and Ministry of Love. It looks like the big brother, having had a field day in the Far East, has now settled down in the West. (As is known, in the state of "big brother" depicted in the novel "1984" by George Orwell the Military Department is called the Ministry of Peace, and the Secret Police is called the Ministry of Love). Could this be the reason for the strange mutation of some respectable American organizations known for their balanced approach, including those where the late Charles Yost used to work?

I have in mind, for instance, Georgiy Arbatov writes, the Council on Foreign Relations. Recently it issued a report on Soviet-American relations that was worthy, if not of the John Birch Society, then at least of the Committee on the Present Danger. Of course, the report was written by Helmut Sonnenfeld whose recent statements are in general below rational criticism. But there were other who, with some quite notable exceptions like Ambassador George Kennan, agreed to put their names under this concoction. About the same goes for the latest report by the U.S. United Nations Association. When reading these documents, I have a feeling of unease and even a kind of shame for some person I know well. Could it be true that such a heavy curtain of fear is already descending on America?

REAGAN TALK WITH MENDELEVICH, MRS SHCHARANSKIY HIT

LD0291316 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 29 May 81

[TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov: "An Audience for a Terrorist"]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS--It is astonishing that the very people in Washington, who have recently proclaimed so loudly their determination to "combat terrorism" themselves give the green light to terrorists and adventures, and not just to anywhere but straight to the White House.

A fresh proof of it is the audience granted by President Ronald Reagan in Washington on May 28 to a certain I. Mendelevich and the notorious Madame Shcharanskiy. The President not only found time to receive them, but indulged in anti-Soviet slanders together with them.

It is an open secret who the "guests" of the American President in fact are. I. Mendelevich is a criminal, terrorist who was convicted as far back as in 1970 by a Soviet court for an attempt, together with other persons, of an armed seizure and hijack of a Soviet Aeroflot plane. In 1980 he emigrated to the West, now stays in the USA and together with gangsters of the so-called "Jewish Defence League" takes an active part in staging anti-Soviet acts of hooliganism and provocations, while the New York police fail to find them and call them to order.

As far as the self-styled Madame Shcharanskiy is concerned, she is no Mrs Shcharanskiy at all, but a certain Shtiglits, an adventuress, who emigrated to Israel in 1973, while in the West Shtiglits hastily changed her first and family names and posing as the wife of Shcharanskiy, the latter, as is known was convicted in 1978 by the Soviet court for hostile activities against the Soviet state, started on a "guest tour" of different countries, specializing in anti-Soviet slanders and doing her utmost to attract attention to her own self...a terrorist and an adventuress--not bad company for a talk in the White House, is it?

Certain circles in the USA have made numerous attempts to "help out" their paid agent Shcharanskiy, and in order to justify these actions in the eyes of the public, picture him as some "innocent victim," although it is an open secret that he was convicted for a specific and serious crime--betrayal of the homeland in the form of espionage and assistance to a foreign state in hostile activity against the USSR. It is also known that he was pushed into these crimes by none other than the U.S. special services. Zionist circles actively use Mendelevich and Madame Shcharanskiy for spreading absurd anti-Soviet inventions.

All these actions can be assessed only as an attempt at interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. Needless to say that attempts of this kind in no way help towards improving U.S.-Soviet relations. It is even more astonishing that none other than the U.S. President joined in this, to speak mildly, sordid activity. It is common knowledge that there are more than enough sorts of terrorist and adventurers in the United States itself, and Mr Reagan might seem to have no need to waste time on foreign visitors of the kind, the more so that rubbing shoulders with such visitors is no credit to any statesman, including the President of the USA, but rather on the contrary....

HIGH-INTENSITY LASER BEAM TESTING REPORTED

LD030714 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun, TASS--The United States is speeding up the development of new systems of weapons including laser ones. As has been stated by a U.S. Air Force spokesman, a test of a high-intensity laser beam has been carried out over a proving ground in the area of China Lake, California. A "shot" was fired from a laser installation positioned on board a modified KC-135 plane at an air-to-air rocket which was also launched by a military plane. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported, that was the U.S.' first experiment to destroy flying targets from an aircraft. Previously such tests were conducted in ground conditions. The air force spokesman said the test ended unsuccessfully.

TSVETOV COMMENTARY ON NUCLEAR ARMS IN JAPAN

OW021648 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The disclosure that the United States is violating Japan's three nonnuclear principles with the help of the Japanese authorities was engineered by the two countries involved, the United States and Japan. This is a view now spreading among the Japanese people. Correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report from Tokyo on this subject:

Aimed at wiping out the three nonnuclear principles and the Japanese people's "nuclear allergy," the U.S. and Japanese Governments agreed to open the floodgate and let the facts out to prove the U.S. introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan. This is the conclusion drawn by the Japanese public opinion. The two governments consider the floodgate opening a necessary and decisive first step toward the abrogation of the peace clause of the Constitution, military spending in excess of 1 percent of the GNP and reinstitution of the military conscription system.

Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that the aircraft carrier Midway's unhindered port call to Japan was part of the U.S. nuclear umbrella policy. His statement was the first official U.S. statement confirming the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan. Beginning with the unofficial testimony by former ranking U.S. officials and a retired military officer, the wave of so-called expose has escalated to a governmental level. Weinberger's statement makes it clear that the United States does not approve of and will not approve of the three nonnuclear principles in pursuing its nuclear umbrella policy.

The Japanese Government first very firmly denied an alleged 1960 agreement with the United States on the unhindered introduction of nuclear arms into Japan. It also firmly denied facts of nuclear weapons having been introduced into Japan. Lately, however, there have been considerable setbacks in the firmness of such denials from government officials. At the same time, the government is bringing into the open little by little its position--it is against the introduction of nuclear arms for now but not in the future--that is, it will abandon the three nonnuclear principles in the future.

Prime Minister Suzuki made it clear on 20 May that Japan may in some cases consent to the transit of nuclear weapons through Japan. Although he promptly retracted his remark later, he virtually repeated it on 29 May, saying that while the government will hold steadfast to the three nonnuclear principles, that it may make a resolute decision if necessary. On the same day, Foreign Minister Sonoda, noting that domestic public opinion was divided on the nonnuclear principles, said that what the prime minister and the foreign minister should do is to decide which way to go--support for the principles or opposition to them. Commenting on Sonoda's remarks, KYODO wrote that there could be a change in the future in the government's position regarding the introduction of nuclear arms.

Meanwhile, a protest movement is gaining momentum against the aircraft carrier Midway's port call at Yokosuka. A national peace march for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs, currently on its way to Hiroshima, calls for condemning the introduction of nuclear arms, opposition to the port call of the aircraft carrier Midway, and putting the three nonnuclear principles into law, in addition to the previous slogans. The 23d meeting of the working women of Kyoto also voiced its protest against the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan and its opposition to the Midway port call at Yokosuka. In Okinawa, a protest campaign is in progress under the auspices of the Prefectural Liaison Council for Joint Action To Abrogate the Security Treaty and To Defend Livelihood and Democracy, the prefectural chapter of the Anti-Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Council and the Prefectural Committee for Peace. Pickets are placed at U.S. military bases. Protest statements against the introduction of nuclear arms and the port call of the aircraft carrier Midway have been issued by numerous public organizations including the Japanese Scientists Association, the Central Youth and Students Liaison Council, the National League of Students Associations [zengakuren] and the Japanese Consultative Council of Youth Leagues.

JAPANESE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS LEGISLATION RAPPED

LD022019 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun, TASS--The enemies of the Soviet Union in Japan are exerting much effort to preserve the anti-Soviet hysteria over illegal territorial claims to the Soviet Union. Time and again they raise this invented issue so that [as received] to keep the provocative campaign going. The aim of the campaign is to aggravate relations between the two countries and "justify" Japan's growing military spending and close military cooperation between Tokyo and Washington.

KYOTO agency reported that the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party today took a decision to submit for consideration to the current parliamentary session a bill amending the law on Japan's territorial division in order to include into the administrative district of Nemuro in eastern Hokkaido six populated localities situated on three islands of the southern Kuril chain which belong to the Soviet Union.

A sober-minded person realizes the absurdity of this bill. The anti-Sovieteers, however, continue to perservere in their totally futureless undertaking.

Prattling about the non-existent "territorial problem" and advancing totally unjustified demands, these circles damage chiefly the interests of the Japanese people whose prosperity depends, not to the least degree, on Japan's good relations with neighbouring countries, and particularly, with the Soviet Union.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV TO VISIT MONGOLIA IN JUNE

LD021716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, will pay an official friendly visit to Mongolia in the first half of June.

BARKAUSKAS SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK FOR ZIAUR RAHMAN

LD021318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Today, Barkauskas, the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Firyubin, the deputy foreign minister, visited the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in Moscow in connection with the tragic death of the president of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, and signed the book of condolences.

BREZHNEV, SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD030709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev has sent J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, a telegram in which on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and personally he extended to the president and the friendly Sri Lankan people congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday--the 33d anniversary of independence. In a reply telegram, on behalf of the country's people and government and personally, the president of Sri Lanka extended best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and wished the friendly Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka in various spheres will continue to develop to both countries' advantage.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' LED BY 'RECIDIVIST CRIMINALS'

LD021005 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word Kabul dispatch from correspondent V. Snegirev under the headline "Enemies Unmasked." Snegirev reveals the "true face" of the "cutthroats and enemies of the Afghan revolution through whom--with the support of the United States, Pakistan and Beijing--reaction of all hues seeks to stop the progressive process of development in the DRA at any price." He reports the story of one "bandit" who claims to have been forced to join a gang and who describes the robberies and killings they carried out. Snegirev goes on to cite claims that many of the gangs are led by "recidivist criminals" and to give examples of the previous criminal records of bandits.

AFGHANISTAN'S RATEBZAD INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

LD021409 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 21 May publishes on page 3 under the headline "Afghanistan: The Counterrevolutionaries Will Be Routed" a 900-word APN correspondent interview with Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA committee for peace, solidarity and friendship, in Moscow on an unspecified date. Ratebzad discusses President Reagan's policy on Afghanistan and the activities of the "hired killers" in that country, stating that "the bandits' actions are resolutely condemned by the vast majority of the DRA population." She goes on to discuss the role of the United States, Pakistan and the PRC, and concludes by outlining the "positive changes" taking place in the country.

BRIEFS

UZBEK MEDICINE EXPORTS--The Uzbek SSR has exported a quantity of pharmaceuticals to India. The products of Uzbek pharmaceutical enterprises are in demand in Asian, African and Latin American countries. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81 GF]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

Gapurov Speech

LD030835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 5

[Special correspondents V. Skvortsov, Ye. Fadeyev report: "Strengthening Ties of Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 28 May--The Fourth People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Congress is continuing work in Phnom Penh. The nationwide confidence in the PRPK was symbolized by the greetings of representatives of workers, peasants, the people's intelligentsia, women's youth and other mass organizations in the country and servicemen from the capital's garrison who came to the congress auditorium. They declared their complete support for the plans outlined by the party for building a new, peaceful, independent Kampuchea.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, who spoke at the congress, greeted the delegates to the Fourth PRPK Congress on behalf of Soviet communists, all the Soviet people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The victory of the revolution in Kampuchea in January 1979, he said, again convincingly demonstrated the great vitality of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Fraternal support from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and all the world's progressive forces helped Kampuchean patriots to rally at the decisive moment and to find the path to national salvation.

The successful holding of elections to local organs of people's power and the National Assembly demonstrated the Kampuchean people's support for the political course of the PRPK toward building a free, independent democratic Kampuchea traveling the path to socialism.

The more than 2 years that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been in existence, the head of the CPSU delegation noted, have shown that the world's progressive forces have gained a reliable ally in the joint struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for universal peace and international security.

Bonds of fraternal friendship and soldarity link the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Indochina and Kampuchea. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, said: "There are special cases where friends need emergency assistance. That was the case with Vietnam, which became the victim of Beijing's barbaric aggression in 1979. The USSR and the other socialist community countries rapidly sent it food, medical supplies and construction materials and supplied military hardware. That was the case with Kampuchea too, which was utterly devastated by Beijing's henchmen--the Pol Pot supporters.

"That, comrades, is socialist internationalism in practice. Soviet people understand and approve this position."

[Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0527 GMT on 28 May carries a report on Gapurov's speech which adds: "Out of this international responsibility, our country has thus defended the interests of Kampuchea in the international arena. We resolutely condemn the cynical work of the forces of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism against the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. We call for the establishment of the legitimate rights of PRK at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive proposals with a view to improving the situation in Southeast Asia presented in January this year by the PRK, SRV and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. We believe that if their initiative--to convene a regional conference which will bring together the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN--is worked out, it will constitute a big step toward the path of achieving a guarantee for peace, security and sovereign rights of the peoples in this region."]

Soviet-Kampuchean relations are developing successfully, M.G. Gapurov stressed. The Soviet Union supports the foreign policy course of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries--a course aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. Kampuchea's liberation from the Pol Pot nightmare, the impressive successes achieved under PRPK leadership in the cause of the country's restoration, finally the present congress itself--all this shows that the Maoist agents did not succeed in their sinister plans to destroy the proletarian vanguard of the Kampuchean people. The PRPK lives and acts and is successfully leading its people along the path of building a new life, the head of the CPSU delegation said.

To tumultuous applause from the congress participants the CPSU delegation presented the presidium with a red banner depicting V.I. Lenin.

Close of Congress

LD291224 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 May, TASS--The 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea ended here today. The delegates discussed the report of the party's Central Committee to the congress and adopted a relevant resolution outlining the party's tasks for the next few years.

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee, which was elected by the 4th party congress, was held. The plenary meeting elected Pen Sovan general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee were also elected.

Activities of CPSU Delegation

For reportage on the participation of the CPSU delegation, led by M.G. Gapurov, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party, in the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Kampuchea section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MOSCOW POLISH BROADCAST CITES KATOWICE PARTY FORUM

LD021939 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Theses for the ninth extraordinary congress and the party statute are being discussed at PZPR conferences in Poland. In the resolution of a party forum in Katowice we read that Poland has become an arena for forces inimical to socialism. They enjoy wide support and help from international imperialist circles, constantly attack the socialist system, and incite inimical attitudes toward the USSR.

At the forum the PZPR theses for the congress were criticized for not containing the class approach to events in the country and not showing the essence of the crisis and its causes. It was stated that the programmatic directions said nothing about the fact that the paramount cause for the antisocialist forces coming to the fore in Poland, as well as for revisionism and opportunism in the PZPR, was private property. It was also said at the forum that the party must make use of all means to fight against counterrevolution and retain its leading role.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV MEETS WITH GROMYKO, DEPARTS

LD021424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Talks were held this morning between Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, who was in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Petur Mladenov discussed certain questions concerning the development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations and topical problems concerning the international situation of mutual interest.

Comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of the guest, at which there was an exchange of friendly toasts.

During the afternoon, Petur Mladenov held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. The same day he left Moscow for home.

BULGARIAN EXHIBITION OPENS IN KAZAKH SSR

GF021116 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] An exhibition has opened in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR, under the title "Bulgaria--A Land of Tourism and Friends." The exhibition has been made possible through the joint initiatives of the State Tourism Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Directorate of Tourism of the Kazakh SSR, which is affiliated with the Council of Ministers.

The [words indistinct] in the exibition will display different aspects of life in fraternal Bulgaria and will acquaint viewers with interesting places there. The exhibition will also have displays on the developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Contacts between Bulgarian and Kazakh industrial enterprises and student dormitories and relations between scholars and artists are developing successfully. Approximately 8,000 Kazakh tourists visited Bulgaria last year.

GRISHIN GREETS PRAGUE CPCZ CITY COMMITTEE

LD021407 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, sent a greetings telegram to Comrade A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee. The telegram states:

On the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, on behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, communists and all Muscovites, we send you, the Prague CPCZ City Committee, communists and all working people of the CSSR's capital our warm greetings and friendly congratulations.

On the day of the portentous jubilee we note with great satisfaction that the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the CPCZ--have achieved impressive successes in economic and sociopolitical life, in enhancing the national well-being and in developing science and culture.

We are fraternally proud that the Prague city organization, as a combat detachment of the CPCZ, is making a worthy contribution to the building of a developed socialist society on Czechoslovak soil.

We are sincerely glad that the traditional friendly ties between our city party organizations and the labor collectives of Moscow and Prague are developing successfully and actively serving the cause of consolidating fruitful Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

We wish you, dear Comrade Kapek, communists and working people of Prague new achievements in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace.

HUSAK, CEAUSESCU SPEECHES AT PRAGUE RALLY CITED

LD021219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 5

[Text] Prague, 21 May, TASS--Thanks to the socialist community states' consistent peace-loving policy and the Soviet Union's struggle for peace and against imperialism's aggressive schemes the peoples of Europe have been living in peace for 36 years now, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, told a Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship rally held here today. The proposals put forward from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and widely supported by all progressive and peace-loving forces are aimed at consolidating world peace, achieving disarmament and developing peaceful international cooperation.

The CPCZ regards the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Romania and the other socialist community countries as the basis of the CSSR's foreign policy.

Deepening the socialist community countries' unity in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and strengthening their internationalist ties with the international communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving and progressive forces accords with the Czechoslovak people's vital interests.

The Warsaw Pact plays an indispensable part in the socialist states' joint efforts to ensure a peaceful future, G. Husak went on. We are determined to make our contribution to improving this organization's work and to improve the coordination of the socialist countries' foreign policy course in order to ensure that our mutual military and political alliance reliably defends our peoples' peaceful life and socialist gains.

Imperialism, he continued, seeks to undermine the socialist countries' unity and joint action and is trying to interfere in their internal affairs and undermine the socialist system. This is particularly clear in the case of the Polish People's Republic. The CSSR's working people are following developments in Poland with concern and are anxious to see that all this fraternal country's accumulated problems are resolved, that the socialist system is consolidated and that Poland continues to develop as a firm link in the socialist community. As was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress, Polish communists and all true patriots can count on our solidarity and support.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, expressed confidence that the visit to Czechoslovakia by the Romanian party and government delegation will give a powerful boost to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

In its international activity, the speaker noted, Romania attaches prime importance to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Romania actively participates in the work of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. Strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the socialist community countries is the main prerequisite for the successful building of socialism in every country and for increasing the socialist countries' influence on the policy of detente, peace and international cooperation.

We support, N. Ceausescu stressed, the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and on talks to limit and reduce medium-range missiles. Romania, he added, together with the socialist countries and progressive and anti-imperialist forces worldwide, is determined to strive for peace, detente and cooperation among peoples.

KUZNETSOV MEETS GDR LEGAL DELEGATION IN KREMLIN

LD030847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 28 May V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of leading personnel of GDR judicial organs headed by H. Toeplitz, chairman of the GDR Supreme Court. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court.

HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS TOUR TASHKENT, BUKHARA

GF021130 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A group of Hungarian journalists is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR to become acquainted with Uzbek life and [words indistinct]. The guests have visited industries, university dormitories and social establishments in Tashkent. They have also acquainted themselves with working conditions in factories. They are currently touring Bukhara and are viewing historic sites of architectural importance.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG, WEST

DW011050 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Jun 81 p 2

[Correspondent Eckart Spoo Hanover interview with Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member, Supreme Soviet deputy and expert on Western relations]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): Will Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of your party, visit the Federal Republic this year? How do you assess the current relations for a meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt?

Zagladin: Neither government as yet has set a date, but I believe that you would agree that this meeting must take place. All former talks with Federal Chancellors Brandt and Schmidt have been very useful. Under current conditions a new meeting could be more useful than the earlier ones. Naturally conditions could change. We do not know how the international situation will develop.

FR: Can something happen?

Zagladin: One can never rule that out in family life and even less in politics.

FR: Is detente coming to an end? Is it perhaps even dead? The term is not even mentioned in Washington. Will it continue to live?

Zagladin: Yes, one must see the facts. The principles of relations between the states have been outlined in agreements at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Simultaneously confidence-building measures in the military field have been agreed upon. Helsinki, the place of the signing of the CSCE Final Act, has become the symbol of a process which continued slowly but permanently, although not equally among all states. Austria, for instance, was more strongly involved in the detente process, while England was less involved. Good headway has been achieved as a whole. Much closer cooperation exists now in the economic field.

FR: This cooperation is not uncontested. The United States has voiced reservations against a new deal in pipes and natural gas.

Zagladin: President Reagan will not be able to unhinge economic relations between such countries as the Soviet Union and the FRG. These are relations between two sovereign states with both being interested in them because they are profitable to both. Efforts aimed at the solution of humanitarian problems were also successful. Be it travel possibilities or family reunification, problems between the USSR and the FRG were solved better than between some other states. Each one holds calm and factual discussions with the other. Cooperation is developing also in the cultural field. We could do much more together in sports. Your Moscow Ambassador Meyer-Landrut saw me on Wednesday. We had a discussion and agreed that relations are developing positively. There is just one thing that could become an obstacle on this path: the new American missiles. But I am an optimist by nature and I believe that we will be able to manage that too.

FR: How do you think that can be done?

Zagladin: One must negotiate. Negotiating is a word that cannot be repeated often enough now. I frankly admit that I find it difficult to understand the attitude of the Federal Government. Federal Chancellor Schmidt--a man who can make a decision if he wants to--says that he is in favor of negotiations, but then he must do more for bringing negotiations about. We have suggested since 1971, for 10 years, on many occasions to begin negotiations on medium-range missiles. The suggestions were addressed first to the Americans and then, since March 1979, to the West Europeans. There were no positive reactions.

In 1971 we did not have SS-20 missiles, and the United States had only one-fifth of the nuclear missiles it has now, so it would have been much easier to achieve understanding at that time. Bonn reacted by showing no interest in our March 1979 suggestion. We were told in October of the same year that it was too late now. Schmidt suggested a moratorium in 1980, but when we supported the suggestion, he said no. That does not seem very logical to me, yet we remain prepared to negotiate. Brandt and Schmidt have done much with their Ostpolitik to set up the structure of detente. It still stands and it must remain standing.

FR: Do you believe that the stationing of new American medium-range missiles can still be prevented once the Federal Government has made it clear that it considers "counter-armament" as necessary, just as the United States? Recent statements made by the chancellor leave no doubt that negotiations should take place, but that Pershing II and cruise missiles should be stationed beginning in 1983 according to plan. Negotiations would probably not end as quickly as the SALT II negotiations which lasted for more than 6 years. Schmidt recalled that after his return from Washington. Do you still believe that the Federal Government could be argued out of the NATO decision's armament component?

Zagladin: The main thing is that negotiations shou[illegible]egin. Then one will see how matters will develop. Schmidt says that parity doe[illegible] exist between the West and East regarding carrier weapons [traegerwaffen]. We say that parity exists. That is also being confirmed by Western experts. Each side has about 1,000 carrier weapons. That will change decisively if the West adds 572 new ones. It is not just a matter of quantity, it is even more a matter of quality. The new U.S. missiles will not be a modernized issue of existing missiles. They will be arms of a completely new quality which French President Mitterrand termed correctly as strategic arms and as an American danger for the Soviet Union. But if Schmidt fears that the East could be superior to the West in a few years, we will be glad to set him at ease. We are prepared to cease deploying new weapons as soon as negotiations begin. We are prepared to stop all programs. But if those in the West who sabotage negotiations and want to drastically change the existing balance to our disadvantage should prevail, we will do everything necessary to preserve the balance.

FR: You describe the situation as if what NATO calls counterarmament would actually be advanced armament which would endanger your security if you did not react to the new U.S. missiles with new arms.

Zagladin: The Pentagon said itself in 1979 that these are first strike arms. The first strike would be launched at us from German soil. A counterstrike would logically be aimed at the Federal Republic. The Americans themselves want to keep away from every danger. The current Secretary of State Haig said at that time that this strategy would include the possibility of Europe being totally destroyed. The new U.S. strategy aimed at superiority calls for a respective Soviet reply. But should we not discuss it first whether European states would accept becoming instruments of such a strategy? The states of East and West Europe do not threaten each other. The frequently mentioned Soviet danger is nonexistent, which is known to leading Bonn politicians and which they have said occasionally. We equally do not feel threatened by West European states. They do not have plans to attack. All of us must realize together that it is impossible now to have security just for your own country in Europe. Every atom bomb ignited at some place in Europe is a danger for all Europeans. The security of the Federal Republic is therefore important for us too. Your security and ours are the same. Our common security is not being threatened by Moscow or by Bonn, but by Washington.

FR: Bonn and Washington are allies, partners and they want to remain so.

Zagladin: The character of your relations with the United States is your business.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH EGON BAHR, GENSCHER IN BONN

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn 2 Jun, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev had a meeting in Bonn today with Egon Bahr, member of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Bundestag Commission for Disarmament and Arms Control. They had a conversation during which they discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-West German relations and pressing international problems, including those connected with arms limitation and disarmament. Boris Ponomarev had a meeting with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG Bundestag Reiner Barzel. They discussed questions of parliamentary ties between the USSR and the FRG and also other questions of mutual interest.

Boris Ponomarev also had a meeting with the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Much attention during their conversation was given to questions of relations between the USSR and the FRG, pressing international problems, prospects of East-West relations and also to a number of other questions of mutual interest. A friendly meeting of the CPSU delegation, which took part in the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Germany in Hanover, with the leaders and activists of the German Communist Party, with representatives of the FRG public and business circles took place in the USSR Embassy in Bonn today.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES REVIEW OF BOOK ON USSR-FRG TIES

LD021007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Book review by V Petrov, doctor of historical sciences: "An Important Stage"]

[Text] Soviet historian P.F. Alekseyev's book "The USSR and the FRG: Past and Present" (note) (R.F. Alekseyev, "SSSR-FRG: Proshloye i Nastoyashcheye", Moscow, Politizdat, 1980) provides an analysis of the policy of the Soviet state in relation to the FRG, one of the most industrially developed capitalist states in the world. "Relations with the FRG are part of the Soviet Union's diverse and in effect universal ties," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in reply to questions from the Social Democratic Party of Germany weekly VORWAERTS. "But they are a very important part." Indeed a great deal is dependent on the two countries' stances both in European affairs and on a broader scale.

In examining the history of the formation and development of Soviet-West German relations, their present stage and their prospects, the author distinguishes two stages. The watershed between them was the treaty signed in Moscow 12 August 1970. Our country, loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence, consistently advocated the development of fruitful and mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The book convincingly shows how the foundation of Soviet-West German relations was created. In the seventies, as a result of the active efforts of the USSR and the whole socialist community, positive progress was noted in the international climate on our continent. The FRG, like many other Western states, was forced to adopt a course toward detente and peaceful cooperation. One of the notable landmarks on the path toward restructuring international relations on the European Continent was the Moscow treaty. A new stage in the development of Soviet-West German relations began with its conclusion. The author does not confine himself to a mere exposition of history. He describes the tremendous work done by both sides to impart specific content to the articles of the treaty.

The author stresses the crucial significance of the summit meetings and talks between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG. "These meetings," he writes, "laid the foundation for long-term cooperation and helped to solve the most pressing political problems and create a solid material base for the normalization of Soviet-West German relations.

MARSHAL OGARKOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND

LD021650 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, concluded his visit to Finland today. During the visit Nikolay Ogarkov met Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, Defense Minister Lasse Aikas and Commander of the Defense Forces Gen Lauri Sutela. He visited Finnish military units and industrial establishments. During the meetings and discussions, which were conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there were exchanges of views on matters of interest to both sides. Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov left for home today. At the airport he was seen off by Lauri Sutela, chief of General Staff, Lt Gen Ermij Kanninen, and other Finnish military figures.

KHARLANOV VIEWS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LD021215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov dispatch under the rubric 'Commentator's Column: "Elections Again"]

[Text] Paris--The French presidential election is scarcely over and another election campaign--this time prompted by President F. Mitterrand's dissolution of the National Assembly--has already begun. The deadline for the registration of candidates is 1 June, the first round of the extraordinary parliamentary election will take place on 14 June and the second on 21 June. The reasons why the new president has set such a tight schedule are clear. A French president has great powers but the National Assembly controls the work of the government and can force its resignation if the Palais Bourbon passes a no-confidence vote. The bourgeois parties held a firm majority in the previous National Assembly. F. Mitterrand was a Socialist Party deputy and had the support of the country's other leftist political forces, notably the communists. The new president and his government were thus bound to have clashed with parliament, which would have blocked the implementation of F. Mitterrand's election program.

All the country's political parties are now hastily completing their preparations for the new election. On Sunday the Socialist Party held a special conference devoted to the nomination of candidates. It is putting up candidates in the overwhelming majority of constituencies, leaving 15 seats for its allies--the Left Radicals and left Gaullists. According to L'HUMANITE, local federations of the French Communist Party [PCF] have already drawn up lists of their candidates in every constituency. PCF General Secretary G. Marchais, who like the leaders of the other leading political parties was received by F. Mitterrand, said after this meeting that the communists intend to do their utmost to confirm in the parliamentary elections the left's 10 May success. The PCF is ready to assume responsibility both within the government and at every level of national life for implementing a new course in the country.

France's leading bourgeois parties--the Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy--have formed an election bloc. They are putting forward joint candidates in 340 constituencies. These parties are putting forward exactly the same program they did before the presidential election. Will the move to the left by French voters which brought F. Mitterrand to power be confirmed in the parliamentary election? Observers point out that this will not automatically be the case. The struggle will be a tense one.

PRAVDA ON MEDIA TREATMENT OF HUSAYN'S VISIT

LD030837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 27 May: "Chief Task"]

[Text] To uphold and strengthen peace based on respect for the sovereign rights of every people and noninterference by certain countries in the affairs of others--this was and still is the chief task in the Soviet state's foreign policy activity. This is the conclusion reached by commentators in the mass news media of many countries, analyzing the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan in the Great Kremlin Palace. Special emphasis is placed on the closeness of the two countries' positions on many international issues and, above all, on the Near East problem.

Amman radio and television repeatedly broadcast a detailed account of the speeches exchanged by the leaders of the Soviet Union and Jordan. Here special attention was devoted to L.I. Brezhnev's statements on the need to end Israeli aggression, prevent a new war in the Near East and keep Lebanon as an independent and territorially integral state.

THE JORDAN TIMES writes with satisfaction of the Soviet Union's constant support for the Arabs' just cause and of its desire for a comprehensive and lasting peace settlement in the Near East. Another Jordanian newspaper--AD-DUSTUR--points out that King Husayn welcomed the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The Soviet-Jordanian talks in Moscow are at the center of the attention of the Lebanese mass news media. The Soviet leader, Beirut's AS-SAFIR writes, made an appeal for peace to be ensured in Lebanon. He sternly condemns Israeli aggression against our country and demands the immediate cessation of imperialist brigandage.

It is L.I. Brezhnev's conviction that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is resulting in the destabilization of the situation in the region and that it is high time to settle the Near East conflict as a whole by means of convening a new international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, the newspaper AN-NAHAR points out. Another Beirut newspaper--AL-ANWAR--emphasizes that the Soviet Union advocates keeping Lebanon as an independent and unified state.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin dinner is the leading topic in the socialist countries' press. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) emphasizes that the Soviet head of state advocated the speediest resolution of the Near East conflict and stated that it is the direct duty of everyone interested in peace and stability in this region to end Israeli aggression. Precisely this goal, the newspaper points out, is served by the proposal for new collective efforts to reach a settlement in this region advanced by the Soviet Union.

L.I. Brezhnev once again emphasized most insistently how vitally important it is to implement measures without delay to ensure universal peace and, in particular, to secure a lessening of tension in the Near East, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes. The proposal advanced in Moscow provide for the liquidation of this dangerous hotbed of conflicts. They are realistic and constructive and must be supported by everyone who values peace. Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out that L.I. Brezhnev once again drew attention to the threat of the further escalation of war in the Near East posed by Israel's aggressive actions, which are actively supported by Washington. The path to peace in the Near East lies by way of an international conference, Belgrade's POLITIKA writes, noting the Soviet Union's sincere interest in achieving a peace settlement in that region.

The Soviet head of state's speech has aroused great interest in Western countries. It is Leonid Brezhnev's opinion that the threat of war in Lebanon is a new sharp reminder to the whole world that it is time, high time, to settle the Near East conflict as a whole, the New York TIMES writes.

The Soviet leader denied that a peace settlement is hindered by superpower rivalry, pointing out that only the United States is trying to achieve military and economic goals in the Near East. The newspaper emphasizes that the king of Jordan supported the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference on the Near East and voiced gratitude to the Soviet Union for its loyalty to the principles of a comprehensive and just settlement in that region and for its support for the Palestinian people's righteous cause.

Pointing out that the king of Jordan welcomed L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to convene an international conference on a Near East settlement with the PLO's participation, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH regards that statement as new confirmation of Jordan's opposition to the Camp David policy. Paris LE FIGARO also recalls Jordan's attitude to the separate Camp David compact and notes the coincidence of the sides' viewpoints on the Lebanese crisis. Italy's ANSA points out that the Soviet leader vigorously condemned the policy being pursued by Israel and the United States. He accused Israel of imperialist brigandage and held it responsible for exacerbating the crisis in Lebanon.

At the same time a number of Western press organs are trying to distort the purport and the true aims of the Soviet proposal regarding a Near East settlement, resorting to malicious insinuations alleging that the USSR is seeking only to "strengthen its influence" in that region. A worthy rebuff to those slanderous attacks was L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, has no claims on the Near East and wants just one thing--just and lasting peace in that region. The New York TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and certain other Western newspapers draw attention to this statement by the Soviet leader.

The Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT emphasizes that the important proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev are aimed at ensuring peace. They have been greeted with lively interest by the Indian and the entire world public, for they fully accord with the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET LEBANESE COMMUNISTS

LD021335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 27 May between A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] delegation consisting of G. Hawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee, N. 'Abd as-Samad, Politburo member and secretary of the LCP Central Committee, and S'ad Ma'sarani, member of the LCP Central Committee Politburo.

The CPSU representatives briefed the LCP delegation on the CPSU's activity in implementing the domestic and foreign policy decisions of the congress. Here it was stressed that the intensive creative labor of Soviet people, who are implementing large-scale plans for the further all-round progress of Soviet society, is organically combined with the Soviet Union's active, persistent efforts aimed at defending detente and consolidating international security in accordance with the peace program for the eighties put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress.

The participants in the meeting expressed the conviction, on behalf of their parties, that the peace program accords with mankind's vital interests. It defines the correct way of resolving the most important task facing all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world today--that of defending peace and stopping the aggressive imperialist circles, which are exacerbating the international situation, whipping up the arms race and encroaching on people's sovereign rights and security.

The Lebanese comrades stated that the conclusions and decisions of the 26th Congress are of tremendous theoretical and practical significance for the world communist, workers' and national liberation movement and make a weighty contribution to the people's struggle for national and social liberation.

The LCP delegation spoke of the situation in Lebanon and the party's activity. Together with the country's other national patriotic forces it is opposing the anti-Lebanese intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices, which have been particularly intensifed recently. The increasingly flagrant, unceremonious interference by Israel's ruling circles--relying on U.S. support--in Lebanon's internal affairs has led to a deterioration in the situation and new bloody clashes and troubles for the civilian population and has created the threat of a broad military conflict. Israel and its patrons are trying to blackmail Syria, which rebuffs Israel's agressive, expansionist plans.

The CPSU and LCP representatives noted that events in Lebanon are due to imperialism's desire to strike a blow against patriotic forces in the Arab world which are opposed to the neocolonialist, anti-Arab Camp David line, to deal with the Palestinian Resistance Movement and to "eliminate" the Palestinian problem.

The participants in the meeting reasserted that the CPSU and the LCP invariably advocate a unified, independent Lebanon with territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the legitimate authorities over all the country's territory. They noted the great significance of the stance adopted by the Arab League member states at the Tunis conference in support of Lebanon, Syria and the PLO in the face of imperialist provocations against them. The CPSU and LCP are in solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, who are defending their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state

The LCP delegation came out in favor of the attainment of a national consensus in the interests of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and stated that the LCP, like all the country's national patriotic forces, supports the efforts made in this direction by President Sarkis and the Lebanese Government in conjunction with the Syrian Government.

The sides condemned the Near East actions of imperialism, which on the pretext of defending "vital interests" and combatting "international terrorism" is trying to suppress the Arab national liberation movement and regain its dominance there. They resolutely demand an end to the policy of provocations and pressure against Arab states, which is creating an explosive situation in the region.

The participants in the talks expressed confidence that the Soviet Union's proposal on convening a new international conference to find the way to an all-embracing, just settlement of the Near East conflict is a constructive and realistic alternative to the course of separate deals, which only leads to an exacerbation of the conflict.

The LCP representatives stressed that Lebanese communists and all Lebanese patriots are profoundly grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet Union for their consistent support for the Lebanese people and their national patriotic forces, which are fighting for Lebanon's national interests and against imperialist intrigues. The Soviet representatives reasserted the CPSU's unchanging solidarity with that struggle.

The participants in the meeting declared the desire of the CPSU and the LCP to further develop and strengthen mutual relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PROFESSOR CONTINUES SERIES ON IRANIAN RELATIONS

GF021432 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Nineteenth talk in series by Soviet Professor Bondarevskiy: "Lenin and the Nations of the East"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. and British (?hegemonists) once again started using notorious lies fabricated by Napoleon in 1812 to justify his aggression against Russia. As we know, later on, Wilhelm II in 1914 and Hitler and Goebbels in 1941 used the same lies to achieve similar objectives. They misquoted Peter the Great on the subject. He supposedly insisted that the Russians should at any cost open the way to the Persian Gulf.

In 1947 the U.S. forgers hurried to propagate this instigative fiction fabricated more then 150 years earlier. We have in mind the publication of forged documents concerning U.S.-USSR relations 1939-1941. These forged documents consisted of lies that supposedly proved the authenticity of Peter's testament and the continuation of czarist policy by the Soviet Government with regard to Iran. At the same time, as a special favor rendered by the Shah and his associates, similar lies were spread about Soviet policy to annex (?Ilam), Iranian Azarbayjan and Kordestan.

All this propaganda accompanied vengeful actions against the Iranian Tudeh Party. These actions intensified with the assassination attempt on the Shah in 1949. As we know, the leadership of Iranian Tudeh Party was unjustly and illogically accused of this attempt. This (word indistinct) attempt was used to justify the ban on the activities of the party.

A few months ago Leonid (Ledvedko's) book "On the East and the West of Suez" was published by one of Moscow's most respected political publishing houses. In it the writer proves that the start of Iran's anti-imperialist struggle in 1951 and the nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were the major stimuli for the Egyptian anti-imperialist struggle which ended in 1952 as a revolution.

(? Back) in Tehran Nureddin Kianuri, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, published a book entitled "The Iranian Tudeh Party and Dr Mossadeq." On the basis of authoritative documents, some of them published after the victory of the antimonarchist revolution, the writer convincingly proves that the Tudeh Party had used all its powers and means in a joint struggle with Mossadeq against imperialist plots. It warned him several times that all the U.S. and British agents would band together and pointed out that in 1953 the CIA had organized a plot.

The analysis of the deplorable events of 1953 proves that the unity of all progressive forces of the nation is a guarantee for a victorious struggle against imperialism.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ATTACKS AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

LD020911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Deputy's Demand"]

[Text] Tehran, 26 May--M.A. Tatari, a deputy in Iran's Majlis, has drawn attention in a speech at a parliament session to the subversive activity in Iran of B. Rabbani--the ringleader of the Afghan counterrevolutionary group Jami'at-e Eslami. This so-called "champion of Afghan independence." the Iranian parliamentarian reported, recently made his latest trip to Cairo, where he met with President as-Sadat and, it must be supposed, with former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, who was in the Egyptian capital at the time. The, following instructions from Washington and Cairo, he sent in many of his supporters from Pakistan to Iran and participated most actively in provoking discord and internecine strife between Iranian Muslims--Shi'ites and Sunnis.

In the provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, the parliamentary deputy went on, criminals and smugglers headed by Rabbani, acting in conjunction with gangs of local counterrevolutionary feudalists, did all they could to kindle separatist sentiments.

M.A. Tatari demanded that an end be put to subversive operations by gangs of reactionaries in Sistan and Baluchestan, that the state borders be taken under effective control and that inflammatory, counterrevolutionary activity on Iranian territory by such U.S. and Egyptian henchmen as Burkhanuddin Rabbani be nipped in the bud.

SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Tehran, 25 May--The 10th session of the permanent Soviet-Iranian Transportation Subcommission has closed in Tehran.

A protocol was signed at the session, which was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation. It points out that the volume of freight reaching Iran via the Soviet Union's territory more than doubled over the past year. A further expansion of cooperation is envisaged in the sphere of transportation and transit traffic, and several joint measures have been drawn up to improve transport exchange between the two countries.

DETACHMENT OF SOVIET WARSHIPS ARRIVES IN ADEN

LD011455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Ships in Aden"]

[Text] Aden, 26 May--A detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov and the destroyer Vozbuzhdennyy commanded by Rear Adm M.N. Khronopulo today arrived in Aden, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on an official visit. The program for the visit provides for meetings between Soviet seamen and representatives of public organizations and working people and visits to enterprises and monuments in the capital.

AS-SADAT VISITS SUDAN TO EASE 'ISOLATION'

LD011013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Visit to Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 25 May--President A. as-Sadat of Egypt has set out on a visit to Khartoum, where he will have talks with President J. Numayri of Sudan. As the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports, the question of increasing cooperation "on ensuring the strategic security" of the sides will be discussed in particular. The newspaper does not hide the fact that they will discuss the coordination of action not only in the political but also in the military sphere.

In the opinion of foreign commentators, As-Sadat's trip is connected with the fact that Khartoum has departed from the pan-Arab stand with regard to the Camp David deal. Sudan recently restored diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt in full and joined in the anti-Libyan campaign mounted in Cairo. The Egyptian authorities are increasingly actively intimidating Sudan with the mythical "Soviet threat." At the same time readiness to "help" Sudan is being expressed. Cairo's activeness is designed to ease the political isolation in which the country has found itself as a result of the Camp David deal.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORKERS

LD021251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "With Vigor and Drive"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are working on the fulfillment of the economic and social development plans adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress with a sense of filial concern for the well-being and prosperity of their motherland. People's control workers are called upon to make a considerable contribution to the solution of these tasks. "More vigor, more drive!"--that is what the CPSU Central Committee seeks from them. These words, uttered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the congress, have become the motto of the many millions of watchdogs.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress demand an increase in the monitoring of management results in all components of the economy. This task imposes great obligations. However, the activity of some committees and groups falls short of the increased demands. Some of them are too superficial in their examination of questions relating to the improvement of work quality and fulfillment of plans and targets. Sometimes they fail to react promptly to instances of negligence and wastefulness and they can be hesitant and, on occasions, show lack of principle in the struggle against shortcomings and abuses. This criticism applies, in particular, to the Chitinskiy, Zhitomirskiy, Samarkandskiy, Tselinogradskiy and Chardzhouskiy Obkoms. This cannot be tolerated. Committees have sufficient rights to stop any violations of state descipline.

The most important job for committees and groups is to constantly monitor the observance of plans and contract commitments and the production of the required range of products. Watchdogs must look more boldly into problems of scientific and technical progress and combat stagnation and inertia and all that hampers the introduction of what is new and advanced.

The new 5-year plan will be a stern test for construction workers. An all-round concentration of effort is needed for the speediest completion of work and the startup of enterprises which are capable of providing the biggest output increase. People's control organs must be resolute in eradicating instances of parochialism and dissipation of resources and they must make greater demands on economic leaders for the handover of projects on time and in fine condition.

The party congress outlined a broad program for further improving agriculture. It is the daily job of activists to monitor the expenditure of resources allocated to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the utilization of land, especially reclaimed land, equipment and fertilizers and the implementation of the entire complex of measures connected with the development of the countryside's shock front--livestock raising.

A great deal is being done in the countryside to expand production and improve the quality of consumer goods and to improve trade and consumer services. The CPSU Central Committee and the government have instructed the USSR People's Control Committee and its local organs to increase monitoring of the observance of state discipline relating to the delivery of consumer goods to trade organizations and the expenditure of market funds. Bolder use must be made of rights in the struggle against shortcomings and abnormal phenomena in trade, and people who perpetrate or tolerate abuses must be taken to task.

The watchdogs' tasks are complex and varied. They can be handled if every element in the system operates actively. To achieve this it is necessary to study more deeply the situation at local level, uncover the causes of violations, make them known and constantly strive to rectify shortcomings.

Experience shows that committees, groups and centers work most fruitfully when party organizations skillfully direct the watchdogs. Party committees are urged to give activists every support in their struggle against shortcomings and to react in a principled manner to violations that are uncovered. People's control organs must be protected against all forms of pressure intended to get the culprits off the hook.

It is the watchdogs' lofty duty to focus attention on decisive areas of economic and social development and to fight vigorously for stronger state discipline, economy and thrift.

IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM, SELF-CTITICISM EMPHASIZED

LD021329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Attitude Toward Criticism"]

[Text] A communist speaks at a party meeting. He draws attention to shortcomings in the work of a number of plant services and makes sensible proposals as to how to eliminate them. His proposals then form part of the meeting resolution and order is soon imposed.... A newspaper editorial office receives a letter criticizing a local organization. It too does not go unnoticed and in a little while the newspaper publishes a specific item entitled "Measures Have Been Taken...." These and other instances attest to what an active role criticism and self-criticism have in our society.

A great deal of work to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions is underway in the country. The plans outlined by the party presuppose a considerable advance in all fields--in the economy, culture and social life. The assertion of new, more effective methods of work requires a struggle against old, stagnant and outdated methods and forms. In all this the significance of criticism and self-criticism is great as an effective means of educating cadres, eliminating shortcomings and constantly improving matters.

The instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress encouraged the further development of criticism and self-criticism. Noting this, the 26th congress set the task of continuing to develop this positive trend by every means and asserting in party organizations a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings.

The last report and election campaign, which covered all echelons of our party, was an important stage in the development of party criticism. In Lithuania alone, for instance, over 32,000 critical remarks and proposals were made at meetings and conferences, and 60 percent of them have been acted on already while strict monitoring has been established over the others. That is the most essential thing required for the development of principled criticism!

Attention to every critical word and a businesslike reaction to justified comments--that is a norm of our life, a characteristic feature of its entire atmosphere. It is precisely this kind of approach--when an atmosphere of a sensitive attitude toward working people's proposals and implacability toward shortcomings is created, helping to eliminate them more rapidly--which has become the rule in our country.

But is this rule followed everywhere? Unfortunately, as yet it is not. Of course, everyone today pays lip service to criticism. Indeed, its significance has been stated convincingly in a number of very important party documents in recent years. But recognizing criticism "in general" is one thing, whereas it is quite another when it affects specific people and their characters, vanity and local or departmental ambitions. The true principle-mindedness of the worker and party-mindedness of the leader is displayed in the ability to rise above these feelings, in specific situations.

At the Semiluki construction materials combine in Voronezhskaya Oblast the communists once criticized the director, N. Stolobkov. There was talk of how in leading the collective he used unsuitable methods, treated his subordinates arrogantly and rudely and took no account of the opinion of the primary party organization. All this led to high cadre turnover and had an adverse effect on production indicators. What happened? Instead of considering the remarks and drawing the necessary conclusions, the director began to wreak reprisals against those who had criticized him. Only the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee Committee of Party Control put an end to the actions of the immoderate administrator and at the same time to his holding a leading post.

It is rightly said that criticism is not honey and is not always pleasant to take. However, a leader is called on to set an example of correct, party-minded attitude toward criticism. This is one sign of a worker's political maturity, of his profound understanding of his duty to the party and people.

In a critical remark--be it written or verbal, at a party conference or plenum or in the press--it is important always to see first of all the crux of the matter. What are the defects and omissions against which it is directed? What are their causes? Who is the specific culprit? What sort of measures must be taken to improve matters, taken rapidly, without wavering, by bringing reserves into operation? I must be said that this is precisely how things are in the absolute majority of organizations.

At the same time attention is sometimes drawn not so much to the gist of criticism as to the individual who has come out with it. The main efforts are aimed not at eliminating shortcomings but at seeking out mistakes in the critic himself, at searching for ways of casting doubt on his comments. People actually say of him that he is "washing dirty linen in public." It is clear that such an attitude toward criticism does not benefit matters.

"Any attempts to persecute people for criticism must be most resolutely rebuffed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress. "Our position on this issue is clearly enshrined in the party rules. It is also reflected in the USSR Constitution. No connivance with suppressors of criticism--that is the requirement of both party and state law!"

This demand applies to all leading organs. However, not all of them are fulfilling it consistently and unswervingly. The communists of the Semiluki construction materials combine again twice requested the raykom to take steps against a suppressor of criticism. The raykom was well aware of everything taking place in the collective. But strange as it may seem, no support or aid was rendered to the primary party organization.

The recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" again notes the need to put a resolute stop to attempts to suppress criticism and persecute letter-writers. Of course, there is criticism and criticism. It cannot be allowed to be replaced by demagoguery and eyewash. The value of criticism is defined not by the sharpness of expressions but by its veracity and conclusiveness, the social significance of the questions raised and the desire to eliminate shortcomings.

Criticism and self-criticism are an effective means in the struggle to implement our plans. Both the nature of criticism--specific, justified and principled--and a person's attitude toward it, presupposing above all a businesslike interest, serve as a guarantee of new successes in communist building.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM HITS CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

LD02210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has been held in Riga. Its participants discussed problems of rural construction. Voss, Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, who delivered the report and the other speakers sharply criticized shortcomings in construction work in the countryside. They outlined ways of correcting them. In the next few years in Latvian kolkhozes and sovkhozes 1.2 million square meters of housing is to be built as well as many new kindergartens, nurseries, schools, clubs and shops. This will facilitate strengthening the cadre specialists and, in the final analysis, increasing the production of land and animal husbandry products. The plenum also confirmed the integrated plan of basic measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

BELORUSSIAN TU CHIEF ADDRESSES MINSK MEETING

LD021529 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 May 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "The Party's Support Among the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Belorussia's trade unions, as one of the republic's biggest mass social organizations, have traveled a great and illustrious path of revolutionary transforming and creative activity. Nowadays, under the conditions of developed socialism, their role as a school of administration, management and communism is growing more and more.

A ceremonial meeting of the Belorussian republic Trade Union Council held in Minsk on 12 May was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the first all-Belorussian trade union congress.

The Presidium included Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, A.N. Aksenov, Yu. B. Kolokolov, M.I. Lagir, N.N. Polozov, I. Ye. Polyakov, I.F. Yakushev and V.P. Shaplyko, AUCCTU secretary A.P. Ushakov, trade union activists, leading production workers and innovators and scientists and cultural figures.

N.N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian republic Trade Union Council, delievered a report entitled "60 Years of the Belorussian Trade Unions' Active Struggle to Implement the Plans of Communist Building."

We, the participants in the present ceremonial meeting, were all profoundly moved by the Belorussian CP Central Committee's words of greeting. On behalf of Belorussia's 5 million trade union members, the speaker expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high evaluation of the activity of the republic's trade unions and gave assurances that, in response to the concern and attention, they will continue steadfastly to follow our mighty, victorious Leninist Party, being a reliable support for and true champion of its policy among the masses.

Today, N. Polozov recounted the history of the emergence and activity of Belorussia's trade unions. The past 60 years, he stressed, have shown convincingly that the trade unions in Belorussia, as throughout the country, have invariably been together with the party and have been and remain direct participants in all the Soviet people's historic achievements.

Soviet trade unions' history and all their activity, the speaker went on to note, are indissolubly linked with V.I. Lenin's name. He validated the trade unions' role and place in the working class' revoluitonary struggle for the overthrow of bourgeois domination and in socialist and communist building and formulated a well-structured teaching on the interrelations between the Communist Party and the trade unions and between the trade unions and the proletarian state and on party leadership of the trade unions.

Today, N.N. Polozov said, the CPSU Central Committee is continuing the creative development of the Leninist teaching on the trade unions. The leading role here belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. His book "Soviet Trade Unions Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism" is of inestimable significance for trade unions. It further developed the Leninist teaching on trade unions, gave a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the role and place of trade unions in Soviet society's system of political organization and examined their functions as schools of communism.

The speaker described in detail the activity of the republic's trade unions at the contemporary stage and dwelt on their taks in meeting the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets.

The fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, N.N. Polozov said in conclusion, is a test of the political maturity and professional and organizational abilities of trade union workers and the militancy and persistence of trade union councils and committees and of every trade union organization in implementing socioeconomic tasks. Trade union organizations must persistently master the Leninist style of work which is the party's very rich asset.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD022224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today announced details on the progress of spring fieldwork. Spring crops have been sown on 82 million hectares. The sowing plan had been fulfilled by 94 percent by the beginning of June.

GRAIN JOURNAL EDITOR COMMENTS ON FIELDWORK

LD022238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Commentary by Yuriy Kovryalov, chief editor of ZERNOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO]

[Text] The beginning of summer brought warm, sunny weather to the majority of areas in the country. By this time the farmers of Kazakhstan have successfully completed the sowing of spring wheat on all fields. Sowing is also completed on the Orenburg fields; 5.5 million hectares were sown with grain, pulse and fodder crops in this area. Fieldwork is done with the aid of progressive agricultural techniques.

In the southern regions of the oblast grain crops reached the bushing out stage; crop tending has begun there. The Orenburg corngrowers think they will harvest not less than 7 million tons of grain. That is the situation in all basic grain zones. Characteristic of sowing this year is the general expansion in the sowing of groats and pulse crops. I refer to examples. The millet growers of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast have sown valuable groat crops on 220,000 hectares, or 40,000 hectares more than was previously planned. In Almetyevskiy Rayon and Tatarskaya ASSR self-supporting sections were set up to cultivate buckwheat, with remuneration by the final product.

In sovkhozes and kolkhozes, work has been expanded on the consolidation of the fields, on the complete replenishment of the soil with mineral and organic fertilizers.

Widespread use is being made this year of wide-row, twin-row, and strip methods of sowing. This method raises the productivity of the buckwheat fields by 3-4 percent.

Four-fifths of spring-crop fields have been sown in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The weather has long held up the progress of fieldwork, although now there is the possibility of catching up with what has been overlooked. It is time to end the sowing in each farm.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON FODDER PRODUCTION

LD010839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Commentary by Kazakh SSR Minister of Agriculture M. Motorikov on V. Kulagin report on Kustanayskaya Oblast agricultural developments under the general headline "The Virgin Land Fodder Field Will Become More Bountiful"]

[Text] Kazakh kolkhozes and sovkhozes are doing a great deal to intensify field fodder production and meadow and pasture farming. This year, for instance, 15.2 million tons of hay, 2.5 million tons of cured hay, 22.7 million tons of silage, 230,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal and the necessary quantity of other fodder are to be procured in the republic.

Sown and natural grasses are to be cut from an area of more than 30 million hectares. The workload is very great. Here the Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers' initiative is seen as a very timely and thoughtful one, deserving of great approval.

The structure of the land sown to fodder crops has been revised in the republic. A course has been set toward expanding areas sown to high-yield crops, particularly alfalfa, esparto, soybeans, sudan-grass, rape, fodder root crops and silage plants.

Special attention is being paid to the improvement of agricultural techniques in cultivating corn which will be sown on an area of over 2.3 million hectares. To increase the protein content in fodder, in the south of the republic mixed sowing of corn and soybeans for silage and green fodder are being introduced. In Alma-Atinskaya Oblast alone such sowings will cover an area of over 7,000 hectares.

Haymaking has already begun in south Kazakhstan on farms in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Tadly-Kurganskaya and several other oblasts. The rural workers are seeking to carry it out in an organized, shock manner.

The republic's farms are introducing progressive methods of procuring, storing and processing fodder and new forms of labor organization.

Thus, on the Kaskelinskiy sovkhoz, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, a single specialized complex for fodder production has been in operation for 4 years now. The machine operators' pay here is directly dependent not only on the volume of work performed but also on its end results--the harvest raised on all areas of sown and natural grass, meadows and pastures and the quantity, quality and safekeeping of the forage procured.

I should like to note that the workers of Leninskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast, were among the first to take up the call of the Kustanayskaya Oblast workers. They resolved to procure 110,000 tons of hay and 23,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal and produce 40,000 tons of concentrated and protein and vitamin supplements for the winter. Some 45,000 tons of silage will be entrenched. That is considerably more than ever before.

We are producing a considerable quantity of fodder from irrigated cultivated hayfields and pastures, whose area totals over 100,000 hectares, and also from water-meadows and estuary irrigated areas. A package of land reclamation measures is being carried out to increase their productivity.

The development of salt land has been launched in the republic. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it has been decided to reclaim 2.1 million hectares of such land and 300,000 hectares as early as 1981.

The experience of many farms shows that quite good harvests can be obtained on correctly worked and cultivated salt lands. Thus, the Suvorovskiy sovkhoz, Tselinogradskaya Oblast, harvests almost 20 quintals of barley per hectare on salt lands reclaimed from an area of 457 hectares. The yield from salt lands is even higher when fodder grasses are sown.

Under Kazakhstan's conditions the role of natural grasses is invaluable. Every year the republic's farms procure up to 70 percent of their hay from natural hayfields and pastures.

Grass will be harvested for hay only on the basis of progressive methods in accordance with detailed recommendations from the republic's scientific research institutions. This will make it possible to minimize the delay between cutting and harvesting, which will have a positive effect on the hay's quality. Throughout the republic it is planned to procure at least 18.5 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock.

We also keep the long term in view. In 1985 production of hay and cured hay in the republic will be increased to 19.2 million tons and production of silage to 25.7 million tons, and the procurement of other types of fodder will also be greatly increased. For this a fundamental improvement is being made to the pastures (4.5 million hectares over the 5-year plan). Cultivated irrigated pastures will be created over 55,000 hectares. It is planned to construct silage and cured hay trenches for 5 million tons.

The implementation of the projected plans will promote by every means the growth of the production of stockraising output and will be a specific contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV AWARDS SOVIET-ROMANIAN SPACE CREW

LD021034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at an award presentation ceremony to the Soviet-Romanian space crew, in the Kremlin on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I am glad of the opportunity to welcome directly the Soviet-Romanian space crew. Each flight by cosmonauts from the socialist countries is yet another step forward both in science, in technology and in human thought. In essence, each flight is unique. It has its own purpose, its own aim; but all together, they comprise a single, well thought out program the implementation of which will be a good foundation for the further knowledge of space.

The success of the Intercosmos program, which already comprises nine flights by international crews, is the common merit of the fraternal socialist countries, the merit of cosmonauts, scientists, designers, engineers and workers, in a word, of all those who are involved in conquering space. Comrade Popov and Prunariu have made their own contribution, and a not inconsiderable contribtution, to this great work. Together with the basic crew of the Salyut-6 station, Comrades Kovalenok and Savinykh, they have done a great deal. The earth's natural resources, the climate, biology, medicine, all of this was within the scope of the cosmonauts.

I have already had occasion to say that the joint study of space is a direct continuation of the fraternal relations which have formed between the socialist countries in earthly affairs. Both earth experience and space experience say the same thing: that our cooperation is in accordance with the interests of each country and the whole socialist community, and it serves the interests of all peoples.

When meeting cosmonauts I always think how much man can do and how important it is to direct these limitless creative possibilities to noble and peaceful ends. It is well known that the recent results of great scientific feats of the 20th century have not all been blessings for mankind. There have been some which have cut short the life of hundreds of thousands of people and it is necessary to be concerned in good time with the fact that space should not be turned into an arena of confrontation and that there should not be a militarization of space. I want to stress again: Space can and should be peaceful and only peaceful.

Comrades, for successfully carrying out the space flight on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting scientific research complex and for the courage and heroism displayed in it Leonid Ivanovich Popov is decorated with the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal, and Dumitru Prunariu, cosmonaut-researcher and citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and is presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

I congratulate you, dear comrades, on these high awards. I wish you with all my heart strong health, happiness and more great successes. [applause]

TASHKENT REPORTS ON NEW KAZAKH SCIENCE CENTER

GF312014 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] The Government of the Kazakh SSR has decided to set up a new science center in the republic's National Academy of Sciences. This will be realized (?during the current) 5-year plan. Neither a science center nor a university existed in Kazakhstan until this country became a Soviet socialist republic. The [words indistinct] and other Soviet socialist republics have helped the Kazakh SSR in its endeavor to establish its National Academy of Sciences and construct its dormitories.